

THROWS KEYWORD:

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The throws keyword in Java is used in the **method declaration** to tell the compiler that this method might throw one or more **exceptions**. It's like a **warning label** saying, "Hey! This method could cause these errors. Handle them when you use it!"

- It used to declare an exception .it give an information to the caller method that there may occur an exception , so it is better for caller method to provide the exception handling code so that normal flow can be maintained .

Code:

```
class CustomException extends Exception {  
    public CustomException(String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
}  
  
public class CustomThrowExample {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            validate(10);  
        } catch (CustomException e) {  
            System.out.println("Exception: " + e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void validate(int num) throws CustomException {  
        if (num < 18) {  
            throw new CustomException("Number is less than 18!");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

1. keywords working :

try : In try block we write statements that can throw exception i.e. it contains risky code

catch : It contains exception handling code i.e. alternative way for exception

finally : It contains clean up code i.e. closing the resources

throw : It creates exception object manually (by programmer) and handover to JVM

throws : It is used to declare the exception. It gives an information to the caller method that there may occur an exception so it is better for the caller method to provide the exception handling code so that normal flow can be maintained.

2. If we call a method that declares an exception, we must either caught the exception using try catch block or declare the exception using throws keyword or say

If there is any checked exception, we will get compile time error saying "**unreported exception XXX must be caught or declared to be thrown**". To prevent this compile time error we can handle the exception in two ways:

- By using try catch
- By using throws keyword

3. throws keyword used to declare the checked exceptions only. If there occurs any unchecked exception such as NullPointerException, it is programmers fault that he is not performing check up before the code being used.

